



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

his field is all his own. A German similarly situated would have marched each day nearer his monograph, Mr. Bury comes back with the tale of the joy of fighting and obscures the geographical detail with the smoke of his carbine or his fowling piece. But the geographical detail is there after all.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Stalks in the Himalaya. Jottings of a Sportsman-Naturalist. By E. P. Stebbing. xxviii and 321 pp. Ills. and index. John Lane Co., New York, 1912. \$4. 9 x 6.

This book, a continuation of a previous work by the author on "Jungle By-Ways in India," is an account of game hunting on the slopes of the Himalayas. Descriptions of stalking various animals are intended to illustrate the conditions under which they live and to show their adaptability to the mountain slopes; and the writer selected many which he failed to procure. The first of these stories describes the quest of the goral (goat-antelope) and gives a good picture of the type of country where the goral lives. There are similar accounts of hunting stags, bears, tigers, leopards, serow, "likened to a cross between a cow, donkey, pig and goat," goats and sheep. It is amazing to read of the headlong flight of goats over country which the hunter, with the best of care, cannot follow, and the marvelous performances of the tahr and the markhor, representatives of the goat family, related in the closing chapters of the book, almost stagger belief. A few fine photographs of animals and many amateurish sketches illustrate the book.

R. M. BROWN.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

My Adventures Among South Sea Cannibals. An Account of the Experiences and Adventures of a Government Official among the Natives of Oceania. By Douglas Rannie. 314 pp. Map, ills., index. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. 1912. \$3.50. 9 x 6.

Probably for a long time to come the story of Melanesia must be told after much this fashion, and it is a very vivid fashion indeed. We must either take this sort of adventure record by men to whom adventure was all in the day's work, or else we must turn to the missionary record. Honesty compels acknowledgment that the adventurer gives us our best contribution to geographical knowledge. Though coming to light after a long interval, this story of blackbirding in the Western Pacific will be noticed to agree most remarkably with Capt. Wawn's book upon the same topic. The two men represent diverse interests in the practice of what was really a slave trade, no matter how much it was sugar coated in phrase. Wawn found his profit in getting his hold most quickly filled with Melanesians to work the Queensland sugar plantations. Rannie was one of the first representatives of the system, always futile, by which Queensland sought to make this virtual slavery pass muster as contract labor. The master of a labor trader and the government agent were always warring forces; each unit transaction resulting in a slave was regarded by the two from opposite ends of the same diameter. Wawn and Rannie seem never to have been shipmates; in fact, Rannie nowhere mentions him, yet they were in the same region of the Pacific at the same time, and many events will be found common to the two narratives. Each is valuable as sketching in the results of reconnaissance into remote spots of earth which repel exploration and which must long remain neglected. The present reviewer was frequently in that region and met each of